Out of Africa	Multiregional
then migrated into Europe + Asia (displaced more primitive humans e.g. H. erectus without interbreeding) Thus H. erectus is NOT a DIRECT ANCESTOR worldwide	followed original exodus of H. erectus from Africa 2mya; developed slightly different variations in different parts of the world due to particular genetic isolation, founder effects, genetic drift plus adaptation to different local conditions
 Evidence : earliest fossil finds of H.sap found in Africa higher genetic diversity in Southern Africa than in the rest of the world i.e. been around the longest gene pool of founder populations that left Africa =small ** less variation Ice ages isolated these small human groups genetic evidence from mitochondrial DNA passed on only through the maternal line 	 thus H. sap evolved directly from H. erectus in a no.of different regions i.e. H. erectus is a direct ancestor in all different areas Evidence: some Homo fossils some molecular biology some population genetics studies

Australopithecine fossil finds

	Lucy	Taung Child	Mrs Ples	Little Foot	A.sediba
Where found	Ethiopia	near Kimberley, North West	Sterkfontein, North West	Sterkfontein, NW	Johannesburg
Genus + species name	Australopithecu s afarensis	Australopithecu s africanus	Plesianthropus transvaalensis (Aust.africanus)	Australopithecu s africanus	Australopithecu
Discovered by whom	Donald Johanson & Tom Gray	Prof. Raymond Dart	RobertE	Ronald Clarke & Phillip Tobias	Matthew Berger
Discovered when	view	D 25	5 0 1947	1995/1997	2008
Fossilise body part/s found	almost complete skeleton	skeleton parts	skeleton parts	almost complete skeleton	partial skeleton & almost complete skull
Estimated age of fossil	3.3 myo	3 - 2.5 myo	2.7 myo	3.5 myo	1.9 myo